BORUS LORENTZIANUS DOERING

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

In the Santa Barbara hills, in the Province of Jujuy, Argentina, we found the tropical biota present in a dilute form, but still with magnificent trees and quantities of green parrots, talking a language we did not understand. We were much disappointed not to see any monkeys. In all the forested country near our camp at Sunchal, *Borus* shells were scattered about in considerable abundance. Here and there we saw *Epiphragmophora tucumanensis* Döring and two species of *Bulimulus*.

It was winter in that country, and much of the time we were in a cold mist, condensing on the tree above our tent and producing a monotonous drip, drip, drip, all night. Not a single *Borus* was seen alive, but some of the shells were fresh enough to show all the essential characters. At the museum in Buenos Aires, I had ascertained that this *Borus* was *B. lorentzianus* Döring, of which Pilsbry states in the Manual of Conchology, Vol. 10, 1895, that he could obtain neither specimens nor description. Subsequently in Vol. 14, 1901, p. 125, he gave a translation of Döring's description from *Periodico Zoologio*, II, 1877, 255. No figure appeared until 1924, when illustrations were published by Joaquin Frenguelli in an article on *Borus* shells in kitchen-middens of the Rio San Roque indigenes.[1] These illustrations of the weathered and corroded shells of the mounds show the shape but not the characteristic sculpture, and are thus inadequate for conchological requirements. I saw specimens from as far south as Tucuman. In the Buenos Aires Museum, the shells are labeled *B. oblongus* var. *lorentzianus*, but on comparison with veritable *B. oblongus* (Müller) from Trinidad (*F. W. Rohwer*), they appear to represent a distinct species, which may be diagnosed as follows:

[1] Frenguelli's article appeared in Boletin Acad. Nacional de Ciencias en Córdoba (Rep. Argentina), XXVI, pp. 404, 418; *Borus* "*oblongus* var. *lorentzianus*" on pp. 409–416, figs. 3, 4, 8, 9. I owe the reference to this article to Dr. Pilsbry.

Borus lorentzianus Döring. Pl. IV, figs. 4, 4*a*.

Shell ovate, solid, the conical spire very obtuse at apex, after the fashion of *B. capillaceus* (Pfr.); upper whorls regularly and closely ribbed, as in *B. oblongus*, with a delicately wavy surface, and faint indications of spiral lines; whorls 5½–6, last whorl without the wavy or granulated surface; peristome and parietal callus bright rose-color; outer lip reflexed. Alt. 68–75 mm., diam. about 38 to 43 mm.; length of aperture about 38 mm.

The general characters, especially the obtuse spire, are quite uniform, and the closest alliance seems to be with *B. capillaceus* from the Upper Amazon, which von Martens considered a variety of *B. oblongus*. There is no particular affinity with *B. intertextus* (Pilsbry) from Corumbá; the latter locality is much nearer, about 500 miles northeast, though in quite a different sort of country. Both *capillaceus* and *intertextus* have very much finer riblets on the upper whorls than are seen in *lorentzianus*.

BRAZILIAN MOLLUSKS COLLECTED BY DR. JOS. BEQUAERT

BY H. A. PILSBRY

The records following are supplemental to the list given by Dr. Bequaert in pp. 4 and 5 of this volume.

Gastrocopta servilis (Gld.) Carvoeiro. This is the minute pupillid mentioned (in Nautilus for July, p. 4) as abundant on decaying bones. In the Manual of Conchology two named forms of *G. servilis* are described as *G. servilis oblonga* (Pfr.) and *G. s. riisei* (Pfr.), both characterized by small or partly deficient teeth. The Carvoeiro form varies from practically typical *servilis* to forms with smaller teeth, the basal and the upper-palatal folds either present, minute or wanting. The same forms occur in a set from Lake Jiloa, Nicaragua. It appears that the two forms *riisei* and *oblonga* are so intimately connected with *servilis* in some lots that their discrimination seems hardly worth while.

Pupisoma dioscoricola insigne Pils. On leaves, Manáos.